

## Pellet Paint Co-Precipitant

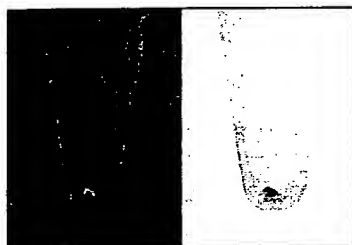
## ORDERING INFORMATION

Product	Size	Cat. #	Price
Pellet Paint Co-Precipitant	125 ml	69049-3	\$45
Components:			
• 250 ml Pellet Paint Co-Precipitant			
• 12 ml 0.3 M Sodium Acetate, pH 5.2			

## Additional Information Available

Protocol	TB146
inNovations	No. 4, 5

## Pellet Paint pellets



UV

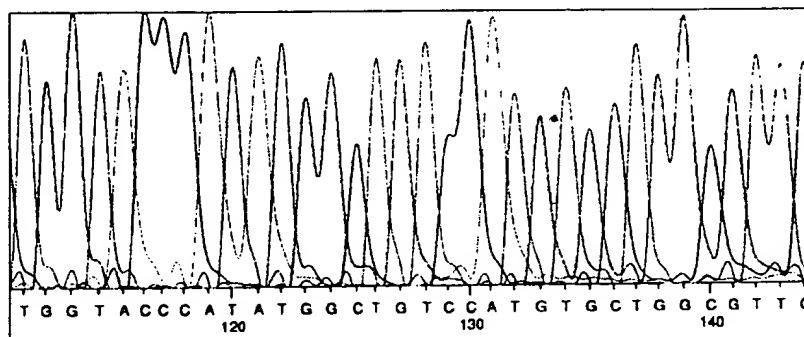
visible

Pellet Paint pellet (2 µl) under UV and visible illumination.

Pellet Paint™ Co-Precipitant\* is a visible dye-labeled carrier formulated specifically for use in alcohol precipitation of nucleic acids (1). The five minute protocol requires no low temperature incubations or prolonged centrifugation. Both RNA and DNA are efficiently precipitated from even the most dilute solutions (2 ng/ml) and the pellet is easily located by its vivid pink color. The pellet can be easily followed during washing steps and prevents losses during handling. Pellet Paint is compatible with most molecular biology procedures and is free of contaminating nucleic acids and nucleolytic enzymes. Although Pellet Paint absorbs in the UV range, accurate spectrophotometric measurements of DNA or RNA samples are possible; the absorbance ratio (provided with each package of Pellet Paint) can be used as a correction factor when determining nucleic acid concentration (2). Not recommended for use with PE Applied Biosystems automated sequencers.

1. McCormick, M. (1995) *inNovations* 4, 10-11.
2. McCormick, M. (1996) *inNovations* 5, 10.

## Automated sequencing with Pellet Paint



A double stranded plasmid template (5 µg) was precipitated with Pellet Paint, denatured with alkali, neutralized and sequenced with a Cy5 labeled primer on a Pharmacia ALF Express sequencer. The sequence was readable to more than 500 bases, which was the same as a control reaction performed in the absence of Pellet Paint. (Data courtesy of M. Domanico, Pel-Freez.)

## Comparison of different carriers for precipitation of nucleic acids

	Pellet Paint	glycogen	tRNA
<b>compatible with:</b>			
gel electrophoresis	✓	✓	—
PCR amplification	✓	?	—
DNA sequencing	✓	✓	—
restriction digestion	✓	✓	✓
ligation	✓	✓	?
transformation	✓	?	—
cDNA synthesis	✓	?	—
kinase reactions	✓	✓	—
random priming	✓	?	—
in vitro transcription	✓	✓	?
in vitro translation	✓	✓	✓
RNase protection assay	✓	?	✓
phenol extraction	✓	✓	✓
LiCl precipitation	✓	✓	—
bacterial electroporation	✓	?	?
PEG precipitation	✓	?	?

Sample	incorp. cpm recovered
RNA (100 nt, 0.2 ng/µl)	90%
RNA (1000 nt, 0.2 ng/µl)	92%
RNA (10,000 nt, 0.2 ng/µl)	89%
DNA (100-2000 bp, 4 pg/µl)	86%

## Recovery of various RNA and DNA samples with Pellet Paint as the carrier

The indicated samples of <sup>32</sup>P-labeled RNA and DNA were prepared using standard protocols for *in vitro* transcription and random priming, respectively. Following the labeling reactions, incorporation was determined by DE81 filtration. Known amounts of incorporated material (300,000 cpm) were precipitated in the presence of Pellet Paint. Samples without Pellet Paint resulted in a 5-50-fold reduction in recovery.

\* patent pending